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- 3. Therestitates, (a) This Agreement begins on the date Service is activated to your Unit and continues until terminated in the manner provided bereit. You may increase the Agreement and writing house or as at our address of account, Regardless of your pipe, we may terminate this Agreement approviding 30 o writing house or modify three terms and conditions at any time, upon advance missing the your. We shall be facilitied to notice the Agreement to the Agreement approviding to you. We may increase the Agreement approvided to notice or the Agreement to the Agreement approvided to notice to your. We may increase the Agreement to the facilities of the modification, at any time, upon advance missingly increase each charges and/or modify these terms and conditions and your to not be maintain the Agreement within 14 days offer colons in given, you must pay up any additional charges even if you paid for the Service to advance.

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- A. Default/Termination. We may discontinue Service and/or terminate this Agreement without prior notice to you if you do not not never notice to you if you do not never notice and/or terminate this Agreement, his for performance of any proceeding under the Banksuptcy Code or become in such to such a surplect of any proceeding under the Banksuptcy Code or become insulated. In any such case, you shall remain measurable for payment of all chapter this proceeding under the Banksuptcy Code or become insulated. In any such case, you shall remain measurable for payment of all chapter this proceeding under the Banksuptcy Code or become insulated. In any such case, you shall remain measurable for payment of all chapter this proceeding under the Banksuptcy Code or become insulated, in the examt of your default, you will reinform on the confidence of the code insulation of your default, and the insulated by the proceeding in the process (some pay you upon termination, if we agree to remain 80 your default to you witer discontinuing Service, you agree to pay any reactivation chapter. Our numbers hereunder are not exclusive that are in addition to all other clies provided by in
- 5. Mostlyting Year Account. You may upon verbal or witten notice to us add or delate Service teature. Unlars you have selected a special promotional rate pion or eccepted promotional handest placing you may, upon verbal or written notice to us and payment of tearnier fee (if any) sesseed by se, change to expect pain beginning with the following billing typics.
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- 7. Billing and Payment of Charges. You will pay at charges for Service under this Agreement, including inquire monthly Service and Design and Design. Usage charges interpret payment of the service processed through your limit of through any Nutrition Assigned to your limit of through any Nutrition Assigned to your limit of through any Nutrition Assigned to your limit of through any processed by another service provide for calls that are larger from or received by your limit when you are counted or larger for a partial to the larger from or received by your limit when you are counted or larger for a partial service country or the payment of the larger for a partial country or partial country or any applicable of the larger for a partial country or partial country

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- 11. Privacy. Privacy cerror be guaranteed, and we shall not be listle to you for any lack of privacy was assertance wide using your listle or the Senton.

  12. Assignment. We may except in which or its place of parties of the Agreement whould play post to you provide a supplement we shall be released from all public parties. Supplement we shall be released from all public parties and the provide and provide a supplement we shall be released from all public parties and the provide and public parties and public parties and public p
- 12. Notice. Wither notices to you shall be consumed plant by the depotent in the 12 the translation you of part and translation as shown on the consumer of th 14. Hebret Policy. To be eligible for a return, your sing trans more pressure that have a few places of graphs of the pressure of the pressure
- 16. Meralmory Arbitration. Any controversy, claim or dispute between you and us, evaluating actions by us to estimate thereto, should be submitted to evaluate the supplies of the Assertion Arbitration Association pursuant to the published Windows Indiana, Incorporated baroin by this retorney and (800) 775-7878. Notice of arbitration shall be second on the supplies that the second on the supplies the second of the supplies that the second on the supplies that the second of the supplies the second of the supplies that the supplies the supplies that the suppl ed to famil, bireling actalization

# WIRELESS RESIDENTIAL SERVICE DEMO/LOANER EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT



The Window Residential Service Demo/Loaner communication equipment described below, including any additional or replacement equipment (the "Unit"), is provided to as a country by Cellular One for Cellular One Window Residential Service (Service) use only. The Unit is insended to remain stationary: tensoring the Unit from its Cellular One installation location is a violation of this Agreement and your Cellular One Window Residential Service Agreement (your "Service Agreement") and may result in subter additional first to you, failure of the Unit, and/or termination of this Agreement. You admost the you are responsible for payment of all charges incurred by the Unit is in your possession and/or activated under your account. You after so allow Cellular One access to the Unit installation location are date and time at by Cellular One to remain the Unit (1) immediately upon Cellular One's request, (2) at the agreed upon return date, or (3) within ten days of Service describation, whichever it first. If you have submit equipment for repair, you admostedge that Cellular One cannot guarantee estimated repair costs you will be advised if actual repair costs exceed the estimate. For additic service terms and conditions, please set your Service Agreement.

service earns and conditions, please see your Service Agreen	seure Granzuses cammens geben, cosos: Aori ex Jeur	ill be advised if actual repair co	ess council the estimate. For addit		
You acknowledge that you have received a conditions.	copy of the Cellular One Wirdess Residen	ntial Service Agreement an	d agree to its terms and		
You agree that you will be fully liable for any damage to or loss of the Unit, up to its \$400 replacement value. This charge may be billed to your Cellular One account pursuant to the terms of your Service Agreement.					
You understand that your copy of this Agr and/or returning the Unit.	perment is your receipt, and must be presen	nted when picking up yout	repaired equipment		
Customer's Signature	PRINT NAME	COMPANY NA	MÉ		
HOME PHONE	Work Phone	ADDRESS			
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER				
DATE OF DEMO/LOANER ISSUE	EXPECTED RETURN DATE	ACTUAL RETU	IN DATE		
DESCRIPTION OF DEMO/LOANER EQ	UIPMENT				
Wireless Residential Service Phone Number	ESN NUMBER	DATE/TIME			
Manufacturer	Model	EQUIPMENT V	ALUE		
Comments:					
EQUIPMENT SENT TO MANUFACTUR	ER FOR REPAIR				
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WARRANTY	Est. Repair Cost .				
DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM:					
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# Section 2

# North Dakota Public Service Commission Filings and Decisions

organized in reverse chronological order (January 15, 1999 – November 22, 2000)

# **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Western Wireless Corporation vs.
Consolidated Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Complaint

Case No. PU-1564-99-17

## FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER ON REMAND

#### November 22, 2000

#### **Appearances**

Commissioners Bruce Hagen, Leo M. Reinbold and Susan E. Wefald

Gene DeJordy, Executive Director-Regulatory Affairs, Western Wireless Corporation, 3650 131<sup>st</sup> Avenue SE, Bellevue, Washington 98006 on behalf of Western Wireless Corporation.

Mark J. Ayotte, Briggs and Morgan, Attorneys at Law, 2200 First National Bank Building, 332 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 on behalf of Western Wireless Corporation.

Michael J. Maus, Hardy, Maus, & Nordsven, P.C., Attorneys at Law, 137 First Avenue West, P.O. Box 570, Dickinson, North Dakota 58602-0370 on behalf of Consolidated Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

Michael A. Bosh, Pringle & Herigstad, P.C., Attorneys at Law, P. O. Box 1000, Minot, North Dakota 58702-1000 on behalf of Consolidated Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

William W. Binek, Chief Counsel, Public Service Commission, State Capitol, 600 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0480 as Hearing Officer.

#### **Preliminary Statement**

On August 31, 1999, the Commission issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order in this matter, deciding in favor of the complainant/appellee, Western Wireless Corporation (Western Wireless). Consolidated Telephone Cooperative (Consolidated) appealed to district court.

On a motion by Consolidated, the district court issued an order on January 18, 2000 admitting additional evidence into the record and remanding the matter to the Commission to consider the additional evidence and determine whether to amend or reject its initial findings of fact, conclusions of law and order. The additional evidence admitted by the district court on January 18, 2000 consisted of two documents obtained by Consolidated from Western Wireless through discovery in a separate proceeding. The two documents were the Cellular One wireless Residential Service Agreement and the Wireless Residential Service Demo/loaner Equipment Agreement.

On February 18, 2000, the district court granted the motion of Western Wireless to offer additional documents into the record. These additional documents were responsive to those admitted on the motion of Consolidated. The additional documents allowed into the record by the February 18, 2000 order were the Declaration of John M. Tedeschi explaining the reason for the language in the initial service agreements, a supplemental filing in Federal District court Case No. A1-99-006, an Addendum to the Cellular One Wireless Residential Service Agreement and an Addendum to the Wireless Residential Service Demo/Loaner Equipment Agreement.

On July 19, 2000, the Commission issued a Notice of Hearing, scheduling a hearing for July 31, 2000 to consider the additional evidence and determine the impact of the additional evidence on the initial decision. The hearing was subsequently rescheduled twice at the request of Western Wireless before being held on September 26, 2000.

### **Findings of Fact**

- 1. Prior to February, 2000, the service agreements that Western Wireless required of customers subscribing to its wireless residential service contained language indicating that the residential service unit was intended to remain stationary, that removing the unit from its original location was a violation of the agreement and that removing the unit would result in additional fees to the customer, failure of the unit and/or termination of the agreement.
- 2. The prohibitive language was removed from service agreements effective February, 2000 and at that time existing customers entered into an addendum to each agreement which removed the prohibitive language from their service agreements.
- 3. Consolidated argues that Western Wireless intended for the service unit to remain stationary rather than mobile and attempted to restrict mobility with the service agreement language. Consolidated contends that Western Wireless did so for the purpose of discouraging customers from substituting wireless residential service for traditional cellular service.

- 4. Western contends that the language in question was inserted into the agreements by Western Wireless's sales and marketing group for the purpose of ensuring optimum signal quality and strength when the service was new.
- 5. Service agreement language does not create, eliminate or revise the technical capabilities of the residential wireless service provided by Western Wireless.
- 6. Western Wireless's intent regarding mobility and its attempt to restrict mobility prior to February, 2000, do not create, eliminate or revise the technical capabilities of the residential wireless service provided by Western Wireless.
- 7. Neither the additional evidence made a part of the record by the district court, nor the evidence adduced at our September 26, 2000 hearing, causes us to revise our original determination that the Wireless Residential Service at issue in this proceeding is a mobile service.

#### **Conclusions of Law**

- 1. The Commission has jurisdiction over this matter.
- 2. Neither the additional evidence made a part of the record by the district court nor the evidence adduced at our September 26, 2000 hearing causes us to revise our original determination that the wireless residential service at issue in this proceeding is a mobile service.

#### Order

The Commission Orders:

- 1. The Findings of Fact issued by the Commission on August 31, 1999 are supplemented by the Findings of Fact in the instant order.
- 2. The Conclusions of Law issued by the Commission on August 31, 1999 are supplemented by the Conclusion of Laws in the instant order.
- 3. No other changes to the Commission's August 31, 1999 order shall be made.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Susan E. Wefald

President

eo M. Reinbold Commissioner

#### **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Western Wireless Corporation vs.
Consolidated Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Complaint

Case No. PU-1564-99-17

#### AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY CERTIFIED MAIL

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA COUNTY OF BURLEIGH

Sharon Helbling deposes and says that:

she is over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action and, on the **24th day of November, 2000**, she deposited in the United States Mail, Bismarck, North Dakota, **four** envelopes with certified postage, return receipt requested, fully prepaid, securely sealed and each containing a photocopy of:

#### Supplemental Order

The envelopes were addressed as follows:

Thomas D Kelsch
Kelsch Kelsch Ruff & Kranda P L L P
P O Box 1266
Mandan ND 58554-1266
Cert. No. 7099 3400 0014 4513 6538
L Dan Wilhelmson
Consolidated Telephone Coop Inc
507 South Main
Dickinson ND 58601
Cert. No. 7099 3400 0014 4513 6521

Michael J Maus
Hardy Maus & Nordsven
P O Box 570
Dickinson ND 58602-0570
Western Wireless Corporation
3650 131<sup>st</sup> SE
Bellevue WA 98006
Cert. No. 7099 3400 0014 4513 6514
Cert. No. 7099 3400 0014 4513 6507

Each address shown is the respective addressee's last reasonably ascertainable post office address.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this <b>24th day of November, 2000</b> .		
SEAL	Notary Public	

# Kelsch Kelsch Ruff & Kranda

C.F. Kelsch 1890-1987

Attorneys at Law Mandan, North Dakota

WILLIAM C. KELSCH THOMAS F. KELSCH, P.C. ARLEN M. RUFF, P.C. THOMAS D. KELSCH, P.C. TODD D. KRANDA, P.C.\* TIMOTHY J. WAHLIN, P.C. ROB FORWARD, P.C. WILLIAM J. DELMORE

\*CLA Member

103 Collins Avenue P.O. Box 1266 Mandan, ND 58554-7266 Phone (701) 663-9818 1-888-663-9818 Fax (701) 663-9810 E-Mail kelsch@midco.net Website www.kelsch.com

\*Also Licensed in Minnesota

October 24, 2000

HAND DELIVERED
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
12<sup>TH</sup> & 13<sup>TH</sup> FL DEPT 408
600 E BLVD AVE
BISMARCK ND 58505

RE: Western Wireless Corporation v. Consolidated Telephone Cooperative

Case No. PU-1564-99-17 Our File No. 8451

#### Ladies or Gentlemen:

Enclosed for filing are the original and seven copies of the following documents:

- 1. Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Order;
- 2. Western Wireless Corporation's Supplemental Brief; and
- 3. Affidavit of Service by Mail.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions please contact me.

Respectfully

Thomas D. Kelsch

ve Encs

c: Western Wireless Corporation Mark Ayotte, Esq.

#### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION vs.	)	CASE NO.	PU-1564-99-17
CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE	)		
COOPERATIVE, INC. COMPLAINT	)		

#### FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, ORDER

#### APPEARANCES

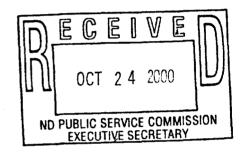
#### **COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:**

COMMISSIONER BRUCE HAGEN COMMISSIONER LEO M. REINBOLD COMMISSIONER SUSAN E. WEFALD

MR. GENE DEJORDY of
Western Wireless
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs
Attorney at Law
3650 131<sup>st</sup> Avenue Southeast
Bellevue, Washington 98006

MR. THOMAS D. KELSCH
Kelsch, Kelsch, Ruff & Kranda
Attorneys at Law
103 Collins Avenue
P.O. Box 1266
Mandan, ND 58554-7266

---- and ----



#### APPEARANCES (Continued)

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332 Minnesota Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

#### FOR WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION

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Attorneys at Law
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P.O. Box 570
Dickinson, North Dakota 58602-0570

---- and ----

MR. MICHAEL A. BOSH of
Pringle & Harigstad, P.C.
Attorney at Law
Bremer Bank Building
P.O. Box 1000
Minot, North Dakota 58702-1000

FOR CONSOLIDATED

MS. ILLONA A. JEFFCOAT-SACCO
Public Service Commission
State Capital
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0480

FOR THE COMMISSION STAFF.

#### **Preliminary Statement**

- 1. This docket commenced January 15, 1999 when Western Wireless filed a Complaint with the Commission because Consolidated had unilaterally disconnected Western Wireless' interconnection service which disrupted telephone service for Western Wireless customers. In its Complaint, Western Wireless alleged that Consolidated unlawfully shut off service necessary to serve customers in Regent, North Dakota with a wireless local loop. On January 20, 1999, the Commission concluded the Complaint stated a *prima facie* case and moved to serve the Complaint on Consolidated.
- 2. On February 9, 1999, Consolidated answered the Complaint and asserted a Counterclaim. In its Counterclaim, Consolidated alleged that Western Wireless was a competitive local exchange carrier and therefore operating illegally because it did not have a certificate of convenience and necessity ("CPCN") from the Commission. Even though lack of a CPCN would not justify the illegal disconnection of service, Consolidated's Counterclaim raised the issue of whether Western Wireless needed a CPCN to provide its wireless local loop service, called wireless residential service ("WRS"), in Regent. On March 3, 1999, Western Wireless filed its Answer to the Counterclaim and moved to dismiss the Counterclaim because the State is preempted under federal law from imposing any CPCN requirement on CMRS providers such as Western Wireless.
- 3. On March 10, 1999, the Commission held a formal evidentiary hearing. Western Wireless sponsored the testimony of Kim Schmidt, Special Projects Manager for Western Wireless. Consolidated sponsored the testimony of Douglas Meredith, director of economics and pricing division of John Staurulakis, Inc., and Dan Wilhelmson, CEO and General Manager of Consolidated.
- 4. The Commission issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order on August 31, 1999 (the "Order"). Based on the record evidence, the Commission determined

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Consolidated violated two State statutes and the North Dakota Administrative Code when it disconnected service to Western Wireless. Specifically, the Commission found Consolidated violated N.D.C.C. § 49-21-07, which prohibits any telecommunications company from discriminating against another carrier. (Order, p. 6). The Commission further concluded Consolidated violated N.D.C.C. § 49-21-10, which provides that "every telecommunications company operating in this state shall receive, transmit, and deliver, without discrimination or delay, the telecommunications of every other telecommunications company with which a connection has been made." (Order, p. 7). Finally, the Commission determined that Consolidated contravened North Dakota Admin. Code § 69-09-05-02 which requires a utility to give advance notice before disconnecting service. (Order, pp. 4-5). For these violations, the Commission imposed a \$15,000 fine on Consolidated. (Order, p. 12).

- 5. The Commission additionally concluded Western Wireless is not required to obtain a CPCN because its WRS is a mobile service governed by federal law. Based on the evidence, the Commission found that Western Wireless' WRS has mobile capabilities and is therefore a mobile service. Thus, the Commission concluded the State is federally preempted from imposing rate or entry regulation on Western Wireless' service under 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(3)(A) and may not require Western Wireless to obtain a CPCN. (Order, p. 12). Accordingly, the Commission dismissed Consolidated's Counterclaim. (Id.).
- 6. On September 14, 1999, Consolidated filed a Petition for Reconsideration with the Commission. The Commission did not act on Consolidated's petition within 30 days and it was deemed denied by operation of N.D.C.C. § 28-32-14.
- 7. Consolidated then appealed the Commission's decision to the South Central Judicial District Court. During the appeal, Consolidated sought to offer into evidence two additional

documents. The first additional document is a copy of a WRS Demo/Loaner Equipment Agreement ("Equipment Agreement") (Consolidated Ex. 6). The second additional document is a copy of a Wireless Residential Service Agreement ("Service Agreement") (Consolidated Ex. 7). These documents were obtained by Consolidated through discovery in a federal antitrust lawsuit Western Wireless brought against Consolidated for its unlawful disconnection of service.

- 8. The District Court granted Consolidated's request and accepted the Service Agreement and Equipment Agreement as evidence. On January 18, 2000, without further action, the District Court referred the matter back to the Commission to consider whether to "amend or reject" its initial Order in light of the additional evidence offered by Consolidated.
- 9. Western Wireless also brought a motion asking the District Court to accept two additional documents into evidence, which request the District Court granted on February 18, 2000. The first additional document is an Addendum to the Cellular One Wireless Residential Service Agreement ("Service Agreement Addendum"), which is Western Wireless' Exhibit 1 in this proceeding. The second additional document is an Addendum to the Wireless Residential Service Demo/Loaner Equipment Agreement ("Equipment Agreement Addendum"), which is Western Wireless' Exhibit 2 to this proceeding. The effect of the Service Agreement Addendum and Equipment Agreement Addendum is to negate the provisions of the additional evidence offered by Consolidated.
- 10. Pursuant to the District Court's referral, a further evidentiary hearing was held before the Commission on September 26, 2000. Western Wireless sponsored the testimony of RaeAnn Kelsch, Manager of External Relations at Western Wireless. Consolidated sponsored the testimony of Mr. Wilhelmson.

#### Findings of Fact

- 1. Western Wireless is licensed by the FCC to provide wireless telecommunication services to customers in North Dakota.
  - 2. Western Wireless is a provider of WRS service in Regent.
- 3. Western Wireless provisions its WRS service using a Telular wireless access unit. This unit can be operated using AC power or battery backup and is fully operational in either the stationary or mobile mode. This technical capability enables a customer to take the phone to a neighbor's house, to the office or out in the field. This mobility is an attractive feature of the WRS service.
- 4. When Western Wireless launched its WRS service in Regent and continuing through February 2000, Western Wireless utilized the Equipment Agreement (Consolidated Ex. 7) and the Service Agreement (Consolidated Ex. 6) with its Regent customers. These agreements contain the following language:

The Unit is intended to remain stationary. Removing the Unit from the location where it was installed by us in violation of this Agreement will result in substantial additional fees to you, failure of the Unit, and/or termination of this Agreement.

- 5. Western Wireless' Sales and Marketing Group initially inserted the language because Regent was a test market for Western Wireless' new deployment of WRS. The Sales and Marketing Group wanted to ensure optimum signal quality and believed signal strength could be optimized if customers were advised not to move the wireless access unit.
- 6. In February 2000, every Regent customer of Western Wireless signed an Addendum to Equipment Agreement and Addendum to Service Agreement. These addenda deleted, in its entirety, this language in each of the agreements.

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#### Consolidated's Claims

7. Consolidated asserts that the Commission should reverse its earlier Order because the Service Agreement and the Equipment Agreement somehow demonstrate that Western Wireless' WRS is a fixed service. Therefore, Consolidated argues, Western Wireless is required to have a CPCN. Consolidated further argues that the Federal Communication Commission's ("FCC") most recent order on CMRS services supports this conclusion. See In the Matter of Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Permit Flexible Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services, WT Docket No. 96-6, Second Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration, FCC 00-246 (July 20, 2000) ("CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order").

#### The Service Agreement and the Equipment Agreement

8. Consolidated's reliance on the language of the Service and Equipment Agreements is misplaced. The language in these agreements does not change the fact that WRS is mobile or the correctness of the Commission's prior determination that Western Wireless' service is a CMRS offering. First, the language does not describe or change the technical capabilities of the service and cannot be relied upon for such a proposition. Mr. Wilhelmson agreed the language in the agreements has no bearing on WRS' mobility. (Sept. Tr. 26). The testimony of Western Wireless' witness Ms. Schmidt at the March 10, 1999 hearing further confirms WRS is a mobile service, no matter how it is described in the Service Agreement or Equipment Agreement. Just like Western Wireless' conventional cellular service, the WRS service is provided over the same network, the same switching equipment, the same interconnection facilities, the same cell sites and cell site radio equipment and it utilizes the same CMRS radio frequency spectrum as conventional cellular service. Instead of a bag phone or handheld phone, WRS customers use a Telular wireless access unit, which can be operated using AC power or battery backup. Ms. Schmidt specifically demonstrated that the equipment operates in the mobile mode. She explained:

An important attribute of wireless residential service is its mobility. Unlike landline service, and like conventional cellular service, wireless residential service is a service associated with a customer, not a specific location. This feature of wireless residential service allows a customer to take its phone to a neighbor's house, to the office, or another building or out in the field. Because the unit operates on either AC power or battery backup, it is mobile.

- 9. Second, as a practical matter, describing the wireless access unit in an agreement as "intended to remain stationary" does not make it so. WRS is what it is regardless of how it might be described in the Service Agreement or Equipment Agreement. Ms. Kelch's testimony explained the genesis of the language in the Equipment and Service Agreements. It had a limited marketing purpose and was never intended to describe or limit WRS's actual mobile capabilities or technical operating characteristics.
- 10. Ms. Kelsch testified in detail at the September 26, 2000 hearing regarding the language in the two agreements. The Sales and Marketing Group initially inserted the language because Regent was a test market for Western Wireless' new deployment of WRS. The Sales and Marketing Group wanted to ensure optimum signal quality. Ms. Kelsch stated the Marketing Group believed signal strength could be optimized if customers were advised not to move the wireless access unit. She explained:

By seeking to discourage customers from moving the equipment from its original location, the company actually sought to maintain a consistent, high level of signal quality to the customers, and this was especially true at the time the service was initially deployed because it was a new service offering and the company was unsure of what type of signal we would have, and we wanted to ensure that our customers received the optimum service. So this language, no matter how well-intentioned, was subsequently deleted from this agreement to leave no question to the mobility of the service.

Thus, the language relied on by Consolidated was originally placed in the Service and Equipment Agreements, not because of any technical or practical limitations of the mobility of the WRS service or equipment, but to ensure the best possible signal strength for customers. Moreover,

the WRS is the <u>same</u> type of service currently deployed to approximately 1,500 customers in Minnesota, Kansas, Nevada and Texas. None of the agreements in those states includes the language relied upon by Consolidated.

- 12. Thus, neither the Service Agreement nor the Equipment Agreement supports Consolidated's argument that WRS is a fixed service. Even if they did, Consolidated's related arguments have been mooted by their subsequent amendment.
- 13. In sum, Consolidated has offered no evidence to dispute the actual mobility of the WRS service and the Telular unit. When the Commission issued its original Order, the Telular wireless access unit could be, and was, picked up and moved by Western Wireless' customers. Today, the wireless access unit can be and is picked up and moved by Western Wireless' customers. The Commission reaffirms its earlier Order that Western Wireless' service is a mobile cellular service.

#### FCC Directives Regarding CMRS Determinations

14. The Commission's finding that Western Wireless' service is a mobile cellular service exempt from any CPCN requirement is consistent with federal law and the FCC directives regarding CMRS service. CMRS services are expressly exempt from State entry and rate regulation. (Order, p. 9). Section 332(c)(3)(A) of the Communications Act of 1934 (the "Act"), as amended, provides in pertinent part as follows:

[N]o State or local government shall have any authority to regulate the entry of or the rates charged by any commercial mobile service or any private mobile service, except that this paragraph shall not prohibit a State from regulating the other terms and conditions of commercial mobile services.

47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(3)(A) (emphasis added).

- 15. The FCC's existing rules allow CMRS licensees to provide all forms of mobile services on their assigned CMRS spectrum. The Act's definition of the term "mobile service" includes a "radio communication service carried on between mobile stations or receivers and land stations, and by mobile stations communicating among themselves." 47 U.S.C. § 153(27). The FCC's regulations define a "mobile station" as "[o]ne or more transmitters that are capable of operation while in motion." 47 C.F.R. § 22.99 (emphasis added).
- 16. Further, services provisioned utilizing dual-use equipment are classified by the FCC as "mobile" services. (Order, pp.10-11). As the Commission previously recognized in the Order, "Services provided through dual-use equipment . . . which are capable of transmitting while the platform is moving, are included in the mobile services definition." (Order, p. 11). In the Matter of Implementation of Sections 3(N) and 332 of the Communications Act Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Service, GN Docket No. 93-252, 9 FCC Record 1411, Second Report and Order (March 7, 1994).
- 17. In 1996, the FCC reaffirmed that services with both fixed and mobile capabilities are "mobile" services under federal law. Rules to Permit Flexible Service Offerings in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services, WT Docket No. 96-6, First Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 11 FCC Rcd. 8965 (June 27, 1996) ("CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM"). Specifically, the FCC reiterated its conclusion that auxiliary or incidental services provided through dual-use equipment are "mobile" for purposes of the Act and exempt from State regulation.

In reviewing the definition of "mobile service" under the Communications Act, we have concluded that services having both fixed and mobile capabilities, e.g. services provided through dual-use equipment, fall within the statutory definition. In contrast, we have concluded that services that are solely fixed in nature, e.g. fixed point-to-point services such as Basic Exchange Telephone Radio Service (BETRS) do not constitute "mobile service" within the meaning of the statute.

CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM at 7 (footnotes omitted) (emphasis added).

- 18. Based on the foregoing and the record evidence, the Commission determined that "WRS has mobile capabilities and is therefore a mobile service." (Order, p. 11). The federal law and the FCC's regulations governing CMRS determinations have not changed since the issuance of the Commission's Order. The relevant federal rules and FCC orders still control and a CMRS offering is still preempted under 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(3)(A) from any certification requirement.
- 19. Consolidated's reliance on the <u>CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order</u> is unavailing because it did not alter the FCC's regulatory framework previously analyzed by the Commission. In 1996, the FCC adopted new regulations to expand permitted offerings of fixed wireless service by CMRS providers. <u>See CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM</u>. Specifically, the FCC amended its rules to allow service providers using spectrum allocated for CMRS to provide fixed services on a co-primary basis with mobile services. The changes were designed to allow service providers to choose to provide exclusively fixed services, exclusively mobile services or any combination of the two. <u>CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM</u> at ¶ 24. As it relates to a cellular carrier, the FCC modified the language of 47 C.F.R. 22.901(d) to authorize fixed services on a co-primary basis.
- 20. The FCC's decision to allow co-primary fixed use of CMRS spectrum initially raised the related issue of how such fixed service offerings would be classified for regulatory purposes. The FCC did not adopt any thresholds or ceilings on the relative levels of fixed or mobile services associated with the term "co-primary." CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM, ¶ 24. Rather, the FCC proposed to establish a rebuttable presumption that licensees offering fixed wireless services over CMRS spectrum are within the definition of CMRS and consequently would be regulated as CMRS.

  CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM at ¶ 53-54. The proposed rebuttable presumption would have

applied to fixed wireless service applications offered over frequency bands in conjunction with CMRS offerings. Under this proposed approach, the FCC would allow an interested party to challenge a presumption regarding a particular fixed wireless service to determine whether the FCC would regulate the particular offering as CMRS. CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM at ¶ 54.

21. The FCC's proposed treatment of fixed wireless services offered on a co-primary basis in the <u>CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM</u> did nothing to alter the regulatory treatment of CMRS licensees under the FCC's previously existing rules. The FCC clearly stated:

At the outset, we emphasize that our decision to allow carriers to offer co-primary fixed services on spectrum allocated for CMRS does not alter in any way our regulatory treatment of fixed services that have been provided by CMRS providers under our prior rules. In the CMRS Second Report and Order, we stated that ancillary, auxiliary, and incidental services offered by CMRS providers fall within the statutory definition of mobile service, and are subject to CMRS regulations. We reaffirm that determination here. In our order today, however, we have broadened the potential scope of fixed services that may be offered by CMRS providers. We therefore seek further comment on the regulatory treatment of such fixed services that may not be considered ancillary, auxiliary or incidental to mobile service.

CMRS Flexibility Order/FNPRM at ¶ 48 (emphasis added). Consequently, the FCC's prior determinations relating to the CMRS status of "mobile service," including service using a "mobile station" capable of operating while in motion under 47 C.F.R. § 22.99, and ancillary or incidental services under 47 C.F.R. § 22.07, were unaffected by the FCC's proposed rebuttable presumption.

22. The FCC's recent CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order similarly has no bearing on the issues in this proceeding. It does not disturb the scope of federal preemption from State entry or rate regulation under 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(3)(A). It does not modify the FCC's prior determinations of "mobile service," including the regulatory treatment of CMRS licensees offering ancillary and incidental fixed services under existing FCC regulations. Moreover, it does not change the CMRS regulatory treatment of services provided through dual-use equipment.

- 23. The focus of the FCC's recent <u>CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order</u> is on the provisioning of "fixed wireless services on a co-primary basis" with commercial mobile radio services. It does not address or change the regulatory treatment of dual-use equipment such as the wireless access unit used by Western Wireless to provision WRS in Regent. The review of prior FCC directives relating to CMRS status demonstrates that the <u>CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order</u> has not changed the mobile cellular service status of services provided through dual-use equipment.
- 24. Rather, the recent <u>CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order</u> merely reflects the FCC's decision not to adopt the rebuttable presumption proposed in the <u>CMRS Flexibility/FNPRM</u> when addressing a fixed service offered on a co-primary basis. It does not establish any reverse presumption that a fixed offering on a co-primary basis is not regulated as CMRS. Instead, the <u>CMRS Flexibility Second Report and Order simply states that any determination of whether a fixed service being offered on a co-primary basis by a CMRS licensee is exempt from State entry and rate regulation will be made on a case-by-case basis.</u>
- 25. Consolidated has not met its burden of proof. The two documents offered by Consolidated do not warrant reversal of the Commission's prior determination that Western Wireless' WRS is a CMRS service.
- 26. The Commission finds that it properly dismissed Consolidated's Counterclaim because Western Wireless' WRS offering is a CMRS service and Western Wireless is therefore exempt from a CPCN requirement.

#### Conclusions of Law

1. Any of the foregoing Findings of Fact more appropriately characterized a Conclusion of Law is hereby restated as a Conclusion of Law.

- 2. The Commission has jurisdiction of the parties in this matter.
- 3. Consolidated has offered no evidence or argument warranting reversal of the Commission's prior Order. That Order should be affirmed.

# <u>Order</u>

The Commission Orders:

The Commission's August 31, 1999 Order is AFFIRMED.

## **PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

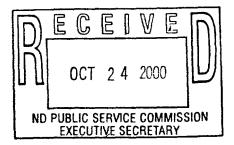
Susan E. Wefald Bruce Hagen Leo M. Reinbold Commissioner President Commissioner

#### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION vs.	)	CASE NO. PU-1564-99-17
CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE	)	
COOPERATIVE, INC. COMPLAINT	)	

WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

Dated: October 24,2000



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#### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION vs.	)	CASE NO. PU-1564-99-17
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COOPERATIVE, INC. COMPLAINT	)	

#### WESTERN WIRELESS CORPORATION'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Western Wireless Corporation ("Western Wireless") submits this brief on the effect of additional evidence offered by Consolidated Telephone Cooperative, Inc. ("Consolidated") in this proceeding. The Public Service Commission ("Commission") should reject the assertions of Consolidated and reaffirm its earlier decision that Western Wireless is not required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity ("CPCN"). The additional evidence offered by Consolidated does not in any way change the mobile nature of Western Wireless' service or the technological characteristics of the wireless access unit. Moreover, the additional evidence relied on by Consolidated has been completely negated by the subsequent amendment of the documents. The Commission has rightly determined Western Wireless' wireless local loop offering is a commercial mobile radio service ("CMRS") and therefore exempt from rate and entry regulation by the State of North Dakota. Accordingly, the Commission dismissed Consolidated's Counterclaim. Nothing put forth by Consolidated in the supplemental hearing warrants a reversal of this previous decision.